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11, 1913. In Baltimore, 34 cases, with no deaths, were reported during the five weeks ended January 25. In these four cities during the periods mentioned a total of 423 cases of smallpox was reported, with but 1 death. The disease in these outbreaks has been of the mild type, which has been the usual one for some years. During December, however, there was in Hunt County, Tex., an outbreak in which 18 deaths were reported among 60 cases. The type of the disease in this outbreak was of the virulent form.

MALARIA IN RUSSIA.[1]

ITS PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Although malaria has prevailed in Russia from time immemorial, correct data were not given out by the medical authorities prior to 1892. Since that period, however, the medical fraternity has been battling with this malady and has succeeded in reducing the mortality rate as well as limiting the area of prevalence.

Russia may be divided into two principal zones in regard to malaria. The first zone, with malaria of a malignant character, comprises the coast of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, the plain lying north of the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, the coast of the Black Sea, Crimea, Kherson, Bessarabia, the country along the Volga and its tributaries, as well as the lower course of the Dnieper and Dniester. This means practically the whole southeastern part of Russia.

This zone can be said to be divided from the second zone with malaria of a moderate character (less than 100 cases of malaria to every 1,000 cases of sickness registered) by the rivers Dnieper and Pripet to the west and, approximately, by the fifty-fifth parallel of north latitude on the north.

It may be estimated that practically there is not one Province of Russia that is entirely free of malaria. The greatest number of cases are registered in the following 10 Provinces:

[Cases of malaria to 1,000 registered cases of sickness.]

Coast of the Black Sea and the Caucasus:	
Tchernomorsky Province	390
Terskaya Province	337
Kubanskaya Province	301
Dagestan Province	271
Kutais Province	259
Tiflis Province	236
Erivan Province	234
Central Asia:	
Syr-Daria Province	364
Semiretchensk Province	293
Samarkand Province	253

The Provinces that show the least number of cases of malaria are the Baltics, Pskov, Tver, Archangel, St. Petersburg, Smolensk, Kovno,

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[1] From a report received from the consul general at Moscow.

Yaroslav, as well as the whole of Finland and Poland, the average number of malarial cases ranging from 2 to 20 to every 1,000 registered cases of sickness.

The vast malarial area is explained by the great number of rivers traversing the Russian plain, as malaria is principally a malady of river valleys. The slow flow of the Russian rivers creates numerous swamps along the borders of the rivers, and this circumstance, if accompanied by excessive heat during the summer months, is the cause of the presence of millions of mosquitoes. The northern Provinces, although marshy, do not show such high temperature in summer, and therefore are more or less free from malaria.

The number of malarial cases occurring annually in Russia may be estimated at 5,000,000. The disease is found principally among the village population, of which the children seem to suffer more than adults.

According to statistical data of the last 10 years it has been established that malaria is most prevalent during the summer months, the greatest number of cases being registered in the month of August, the number of cases rapidly decreasing in autumn, and the lowest stage being reached in the month of February.

Malaria represents the chief obstacle to the successful colonization of the Caucasus and Turkestan. It must be considered as the cause of serious injury to the economic welfare of the population, as a considerable number of the inhabitants are rendered unfit for work during the time of the year when labor is most in demand.

The attention paid to this disease during the past 10 or 15 years has resulted in diminishing somewhat the prevalence of malaria in many villages and in decreasing the mortality from the disease. It has been found that the best result was reached by drainage. The use of crude oil to prevent the propagation of mosquitoes has been found impracticable because of the extent of the swamp areas. Preventive medicines are distributed free of cost by the government village hospitals to the villagers, and by the military administration to the soldiers. The following statistical data of the imports of quinine may serve as an illustration of the increased measures against malaria.

There were imported:

Year.	Quinine.	
	Poods.[1]	Value.
1905	1,007	$63,150
1906	3,777	154,200
1907	3,591	183,450
1908	2,725	107,200
1909	3,300	111,500
1910	4,200	109,000
1911	4,100	134,000

[1] A pood is a Russian weight equivalent to about 36 pounds avoirdupois.